



(51) International Patent Classification : A61K 7/15, A61L 9/04 B01J 13/00, C09K 3/30 C10D 17/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/07943	(43) International Publication Date: 13 June 1991 (13.06.91)
---	----	---	---

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/06912	(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).
(22) International Filing Date: 28 November 1990 (28.11.90)	(30) Priority data: 8927211.6 GB 1 December 1989 (01.12.89)
(71) Applicant: THE GILLETTE COMPANY [US/US]; Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02190 (US).	(72) Inventors: CHAUDHURI, DwaiPAYAN ; 83 Eaton Wick Road, Eaton Wick, Windsor, Berkshire (GB). PARSONS, Michael, William ; 41 Donnington Road, Reading, Berkshire (GB).
(74) Agents: HANDELMAN, Joseph, H. et al.; Ladas & Pary, 26 West 61 Street, New York, NY 10023 (US).	

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the
claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of
amendments.

(54) Title: POST-FOAMING SHAVING GELS

(57) Abstract

A post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises a soap-forming fatty acid, a soap-forming base, a light liquid paraffin, a polyol, a volatile liquid post-foaming agent and water, the amount of soap-forming base being at least the amount required to neutralize the fatty acid, and the proportions of the constituents being such that they form a stable liquid oil-in-water micro-emulsion which is converted into a stable semi-solid gel. The characteristics of excellent clarity and brightness lacking in currently available products are obtained by including one or more of the following polyols: 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentanediol, 2,4-diols or polysiloxane polyether copolymer.

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

AT	Austria	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
AU	Australia	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BB	Barbados	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BE	Belgium	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BF	Burkina Faso	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SU	Soviet Union
CI	Cote d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CM	Cameroon	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MC	Madagascar		
ES	Spain				

This invention is concerned with post-foaming
 shaving gels, that is shaving compositions which are
 dispensed from a container as a gel and which
 spontaneously foam when spread or manipulated on the
 skin to form a shaving foam.
 Such post-foaming shaving gels are to be
 distinguished from ready-formed shaving foams which are
 dispensed from aerosol containers as a foam. Post-
 foaming shaving gels are described for example, in U.S.
 Patents 2,995,521 and 3,541,581 and in British
 Specifications 1,279,145, 1,444,334 and 2,166,150. They
 may be contained and dispensed from a collapsible metal
 or plastics tube, a pump dispenser, or a single
 compartment or a two-compartment aerosol container (the
 latter term being used herein generically to cover an
 aerosol container in which the product to be dispensed
 is physically separated from the propellant).
 All such shaving gels contain a volatile
 liquid post-foaming agent. When a single compartment
 aerosol container is used, the post-foaming agent should
 be one or more of the volatile liquids used as aerosol
 propellants and the gel composition contains sufficient
 of such a propellant to obtain the desired post-foaming
 and is associated, in the container, with additional
 propellant which serves to expel the gel from the
 container upon actuation of the container valve. In
 some cases, it is necessary or desirable to provide

POST-FOAMING SHAVING GELS

additional pressure in the container by further introducing a compressed non-liquefied gas, such as nitrogen, in order to ensure that the whole of the container contents can be expelled.

When a two-compartment container is used, the gel (containing the required post-foaming agent) is physically separated from the propellant. The gel or the propellant may be contained in a collapsible or expandable, respectively, envelope or they may be separated by a movable piston; the gel is, of course, so positioned within the container that it can be expelled from the container outlet. A suitable expandable propellant envelope system is, for example, the Growpak system (which progressively evolves carbon dioxide within an impermeable expandable envelope) available from Enviro-Spray N.V. Belgium.

In two-compartment containers, the propellant serves to expel the gel from the container and does not have any post-foaming function.

Whilst a number of post-foaming shaving gels are currently available on the market, we have sought to develop a shaving gel of this kind which is characterised by excellent clarity and brightness, these being features which are appealing to users and which are lacking to a greater or lesser extent in the currently available products.

We have found that these desirable characteristics can be obtained by including one or more of a selected group of polyols in a soap-based micro-emulsion gel.

According to the present invention, there is provided a post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises, by weight:

1. soap-forming fatty acid	8.0 - 30.0%
2. soap-forming base	2.0 - 6.0%
3. light liquid paraffin	1.0 - 8.0%
4. polyol	1.0 - 8.0%

- 3 -

5. volatile liquid post-forming agent 1.0 - 8.0%
to 100% water

the amount of soap-forming base (2) being at least the amount required to neutralise the fatty acid (1), the polyol being one or more of 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol, or a polysiloxane polyether copolymer, and the proportions of constituents (1) - (4) and (6) within the ranges specified being such that they form a stable oil-in-water micro-emulsion which is converted into a stable semi-solid gel by the incorporation of the volatile liquid (5).

The invention also comprises a method of making a post-foaming shaving gel and filling it into a container from which it can be dispensed, which

comprises bringing together constituents (1) - (4) and (6) specified above in proportions within the ranges specified above such that they form a stable oil-in-water micro-emulsion, introducing the micro-emulsion into the container, and simultaneously or subsequently introducing the volatile liquid (5) so that the micro-emulsion is converted into a semi-solid gel within the container.

The invention further comprises a container containing a post-forming shaving gel according to the invention.

Whilst the ranges of proportions of the constituents given above cover compositions suitable for all the types of containers referred to above, the preferred balance between constituents (1) - (4), on the one hand, and water (6), on the other, will depend on the type of container used. Thus compositions intended for pump dispensers will normally be stiffer gels than compositions intended for aerosol containers, that is the former will contain a higher proportion of constituents (1) - (4) than the latter.

The constituents of the composition according to the invention will now be described in greater

detail, together with preferred proportions of the constituents for use in compositions to be dispensed from aerosol containers.

Constituent (1).

Suitable soap-forming fatty acids are saturated or unsaturated fatty acids containing from 12 to 18 carbon atoms and include, for example, palmitic acid, stearic acid and myristic acid, and blends of two or more of these. The preferred amount of polyol (4) will depend upon the particular soap-forming fatty acid used; the production of a clear gel requires a higher proportion of polyol (4) when stearic acid is used than when myristic acid is used.

Of soap-forming acids, palmitic acid and mixtures of palmitic acid (90-95%) and other naturally occurring fatty acids, such as stearic acid, are preferred.

The composition preferably contains from 9.0 to 11.0% of this constituent.

Constituent (2)

Any soap-forming base can, in principle, be used as constituent (2). Suitable organic bases are, for example, triethanolamine, diethanolamine, monoethanolamine, morpholine, iso-propanolamine, aminomethyl-propanol and aminomethyl-propanediol, of which the first, triethanolamine, is the most preferred. Inorganic bases such as ammonia, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide can also be used.

Mixtures of two or more of these bases can also be used, if desired.

As already indicated, the amount of base used should be at least sufficient to neutralise the fatty acid (1); it is preferred not to use an excess of the base.

Constituent (3)

Suitable light liquid paraffins are those having a viscosity, at room temperature, of from 40 to

100 centistokes (cs). A preferred light liquid paraffin is available under the Trade Mark "Carnation" 70.

The composition preferably contains from 2.0 to 3.0% of this constituent.

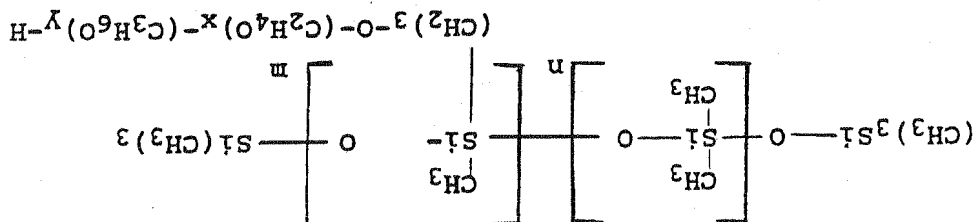
constituent (4)

It is the use of one or more of the specified polyols which imparts excellent clarity and brightness and a desirable consistency to the gel.

Polysiloxane polyether copolymers have the

CTFA name, dimethicone copolyols. They are polymeric

compounds of the formula:



They are available from Th. Goldschmidt AG, of Essen,

Germany, under the Trade Mark "Abil". Various grades

are available which differ in the ratio (x/y) of

ethylene oxide and propylene oxide they contain. We

currently prefer the material in which the x/y ratio is 40/60; this is available as "Abil" B8863.

Of the polyols, we currently prefer to use 2-

ethyl-1,3-hexanediol.

The composition preferably contains from 1.75

to 4.0% of this constituent.

constituent (5)

The post-forming agent may be any of the

liquefied gases or volatile liquids which are used as

propellants for aerosols. It is preferred to use blends

of liquid hydrocarbons and, in particular, blends of two

or more of n-pentane, iso-pentane, n-butane, iso-butane

and n-propane; blends of iso-pentane and iso-butane are

particularly preferred.

The composition preferably contains from 2.0

to 4.0% of this constituent.

The shaving gel according to the invention may

contain a number of optional ingredients including the

following.

5 glycol

It is conventional to include one or more

glycols in post-foaming shaving gels to control the

consistency of the gel and of the foam and to give skin

performance benefits. Suitable glycols are, for

10 example, sorbitol, glycerol, propylene glycol and 1,3-

butanediol, of which the first is preferred.

A suitable proportion of this constituent is

1.0 to 4.0%, more preferably 1.0 to 3.0%.

Non-ionic surfactant

15 It is preferred to include up to 8.0%, more

preferably 1.0 to 4.0%, of one or more non-ionic

surfactants in the composition. Such surfactants

improve foam quality and consistency of the gel; they

also facilitate the rinsing of the razor to remove foam

20 during the shaving operation.

It is preferred to use non-ionic surfactants

which have an HLB of at least 15. Suitable surfactants

meeting this requirement include for example,

polyoxyethylene (POE) 20-oleyl ether (CTFA name, Oleth

25 20), POE 21-stearyl ether (Steareth 21), POE 100-stearyl

ether (Steareth 100), 40 and 60 mole ethoxylate palm

kernel oil (available under the Trade Mark "Crovot" PK

40 and PK 60), PEG 23 glyceryl laurate (available under

the Trade Mark "Arlamol GM"), PEG 20 sorbitan

30 monolaurate (available under the Trade Mark "Tween" 20),

and POE 20-cetyl ether (Ceteth 20 available under the

Trade Mark "Brij" 58).

cellulosic polymer

It is preferred to include up to 1.0%, more

35 preferably 0.1 to 0.5%, of a cellulosic polymer in the

composition. Suitable cellulosic polymers include, for

example, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose

and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, of which the first, hydroxyethyl cellulose (available under the Trade Mark "Natrosol" 250 MR), is preferred.

The cellulosic polymer improves the consistency and thermal stability of the gel and enhances the lubricity of the foam. The preferred amount of such polymer depends on its molecular weight, a smaller amount (within the above range) of a high molecular weight polymer giving the same effect as a larger amount of a medium or low molecular weight polymer.

Antioxidant

The composition preferably includes an antioxidant. Any of the antioxidants which are conventionally used in toiletry compositions may be used, butylated hydroxy toluene (BHT) and butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) being particularly preferred. When such an additive is used, it is preferably present in an amount up to 0.1%.

Shaving aid and skin feel enhancers

The composition may include a shaving aid, that is an additive which enhances the lubricity of the composition and thus facilitates shaving, and/or one or more additives which enhance skin feel. A preferred shaving aid is, for example, polyoxyethylene. Suitable skin feel enhancers are, for example, oils, such as olive oil and peanut oil, and esters, such as isopropyl myristate and isopropyl palmitate.

Polyoxyethylene is preferably present in an amount of up to 0.1%, more preferably about 0.01%, and such oils and esters are preferably present in an amount of up to 4%, more preferably about 1%.

Preservatives

Any of the bactericides or bacteriostats which are commonly used in toiletry formulations may be used in the shaving gel according to the invention provided that they are compatible with micro-emulsions and do not

detract from the clarity of the gel. Suitable preservatives are, for example, phenoxylethanol and Quaternium 15 (CTFA) which is available under the Trade Mark "Dowicil" 200.

5 Perfumes and dyestuffs

Any of the perfume and/or dyestuffs which are conventionally included in toiletry formulations for aesthetic reasons may be included in the shaving gel according to the invention provided they are compatible with it. When a perfume is used, it will be evident to the user during use and may be residual on the skin after shaving.

10 As regards dyestuffs, a typical composition according to the invention contains, by way of example, a combination of F, D & C Blue No. 1 at 0.00043% and F, D & C Yellow No. 10 at 0.00015%.

15 When the composition according to the invention is dispensed from its container, it emerges as a clear gel which converts to a foam when manipulated or spread over the skin. Completion of foaming typically takes from 30 to 60 seconds. As a foam, the composition according to the invention is an excellent aid to shaving.

20 The method of forming the composition according to the invention is not critical. One preferred procedure is as follows. Constituents (1), (3), (4) and the non-ionic surfactant, if present, are mixed and heated to 80° - 85°C. to give a clear oil phase, constituent (2) is added and the mixture is stirred to obtain a clear pale yellow liquid. A fifth of the total amount of constituent (6), water, which has been pre-heated to 85-90°C., is added to the previously formed mixture (the total amount of water in this context is the total amount of water required for the batch less that required to form the 2% solution of the cellulosic polymer, if present, referred to below). A thick water-in-oil emulsion is obtained which is stirred

25 according to the invention is not critical. One preferred procedure is as follows. Constituents (1), (3), (4) and the non-ionic surfactant, if present, are mixed and heated to 80° - 85°C. to give a clear oil phase, constituent (2) is added and the mixture is stirred to obtain a clear pale yellow liquid. A fifth of the total amount of constituent (6), water, which has been pre-heated to 85-90°C., is added to the previously formed mixture (the total amount of water in this context is the total amount of water required for the batch less that required to form the 2% solution of the cellulosic polymer, if present, referred to below). A thick water-in-oil emulsion is obtained which is stirred

30

35

until it is uniform. The remainder of the water, also pre-heated, is added slowly; the emulsion slowly inverts to oil-in-water. Stirring is continued until the emulsion is homogeneous and is then discontinued.

5 Stirring is resumed at a speed which is sufficiently slow as to avoid aeration of the mixture.

The latter is cooled and the glycol, if present, is added. At 60°C., a pre-formed 2% aqueous solution of the cellulosic polymer, if present, is added, the water

10 of this solution completing the water content of the mixture. Dyes, if used, are added at this point and cooling and slow mixing continued. At 40°C., perfume, if used, is added and slow mixing is continued until the batch is clear. Cooling is continued to ambient

15 temperature. The composition is then ready for filling into the containers from which, after addition of constituent (5), the post-foaming agent, it will be dispensed.

In order that the invention may be more fully

20 understood, the following examples, in which all proportions are by weight, are given by way of illustration:

Examples 1-4

25 Shaving gels of the following compositions were formed.

Example	1	2	3	4
Palmitic acid	9.69	9.69	9.69	9.69
Triethanolamine	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69
Liquid paraffin	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	1.94	1.45	-	-
Abil B8863	-	1.45	3.00	-
2-Methylpentane-2,4-diol	-	-	-	3.0
Glycerol	1.94	-	-	-
Olcth 20	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
Natrosol 250MR	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Perfume	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.

Example

In each case, all the constituents, apart from the post-foaming agents (5), were mixed together

described above. On completion of cooling to 25-30°C., the liquid composition was filled into the upper part of a two-compartment aerosol container.

through the valve and the container was shaken to disperse the liquid hydrocarbons.

After standing for 72 hours to allow for stabilisation of the soil the test was then sealed with a plug.

Upon actuation of the container valve, the composition was dispensed as a clear and bright green

al which gave a lubricious shaving foam when spread over the skin.

- 11 -

CLAIMS

1. A post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises, by

weight:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. soap-forming fatty acid | 8.0 - 30.0% |
| 2. soap-forming base | |
| 3. light liquid paraffin | 2.0 - 6.0% |
| 4. polyol | 1.0 - 8.0% |
| 5. volatile liquid post-forming agent | 1.0 - 8.0% |
| 6. water | to 100% |

the amount of soap-forming base (2) being at least the amount required to neutralise the fatty acid (1), the polyol being one or more of 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol, or a polysiloxane polyether copolymer, and the proportions of constituents (1) - (4) and (6) within the ranges specified being such that they form a stable liquid oil-in-water micro-emulsion which is converted into a stable semi-solid gel by the incorporation of the volatile liquid (5).

2. A shaving gel according to claim 1, in which constituent (1) is palmitic acid.

3. A shaving gel according to claim 1 or 2, which comprises from 9.0 to 11.0% of constituent (1).

4. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 3, in which the constituent (2) is triethanolamine.

5. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 4, which comprises from 2.0 to 3.0% of constituent (3).

6. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 5, which comprises from 1.75 to 4.0% of constituent (4).

7. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 6, in which constituent (5) is a blend of two or more of n-pentane, iso-pentane, n-butane, iso-butane, and n-propane.

8. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 7, which comprises from 2.0 to 4.0% of constituent (5).

9. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 8, which additionally comprises from 1.0 to 4.0% of one or more glycols.

10. A shaving gel according to claim 9, in which the glycol is sorbitol, glycerol, propylene glycol or 1,3-butanediol.

11. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 10, which additionally comprises up to 8.0% of one or more non-ionic surfactants which have an HLB of at least 15.

12. A shaving gel according to claim 11, which comprises from 1.0 to 4.0% of said surfactant(s).

13. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 12, which additionally comprises up to 1.0% of a cellulose polymer.

14. A shaving gel according to claim 13, in which the cellulose polymer is hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.

15. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 14, which additionally comprises one or more antioxidants, shaving aids, skin feel enhancers, preservatives, perfumes and/or dyestuffs.

16. A method of making a post-foaming shaving gel and filling it into a container from which it can be dispensed, which comprises bringing together constituents (1) - (4) and (6) specified in claim 1 in proportions within the ranges specified therein, and, if desired, any one or more of the optional constituents specified in claims 9 to 11 and 13 to 15, such that they form a stable oil-in-water micro-emulsion, introducing the micro-emulsion into the container, and simultaneously or subsequently introducing the volatile liquid (5) so that the micro-emulsion is converted into a semi-solid gel within the container.

17. A container containing a post-foaming shaving gel as claimed in any of claims 1 to 15.

18. A post-foaming shaving gel substantially as herein described in any of Examples 1-4.

19. A container containing a post-foaming shaving gel as herein described in any of Examples 1-4.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US90/06912

1. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER	
Int. Cl.:	A61K 7/15; A61L 9/04; B01J 13/00; C09K 3/30; C11D 17/00
U.S. Cl.:	252/90, 305, 307, 315.1; 424/45, 47
2. FIELD(S) SEARCHED	
U.S. Cl.:	252/90, 305, 307, 315.1; 424/45, 47
3. DOCUMENTS SEARCHED OTHER THAN IN FIELD(S) SEARCHED	
4. THE EXTENT TO WHICH DOCUMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIELDS SEARCHED	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages
Y	US, A, 4,528,111 (SU) 09 July 1985, See Examples 1-10 column 2, line 63 column 3, line 31; and column 6, line 38 column 8, line 34.
Y	US, A, 3,330,730 (HERNANDEZ) 11 July 1967, See Example 1 and column 1, lines 21-43.
Y	US, A, 3,923,970 (BREVER) 02 December 1975, See table 1.
Y	US, A, 3,228,842 (MARKLAND ET AL.) 11 January 1966, See Examples 3-7 and 10; and column 3, lines 46-58.
Y	US, A, 4,078,105 (SHAPIRO ET AL.) 07 March 1978, See Examples I-IV; and column 2, lines 19-22 and 26-29.
Y	US, A, 3,655,865 (MURPHY) 11 April 1972, See abstract column 2, lines 4-41; and column 3, lines 1-29.
A	US, A, 3,541,581 (MONSON) 17 November 1970.
A	GB, A, 1,444,334 (JOHNSON S C & SONS, INC.) 28 July 1976

IV. CERTIFICATION	
Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E"	earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another claim or other special reason (as specified)
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T"	later document published after the international filing date of priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"Z"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	
Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
11 March 1991	15 APR 1991
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer
ISA/US	Richard D. Lovering

